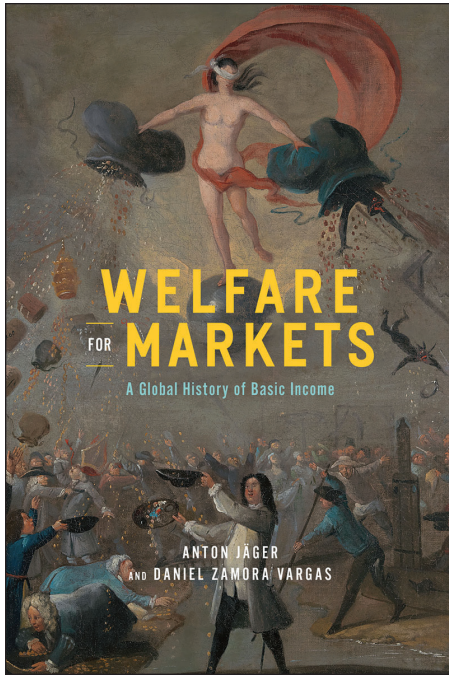


ANTON JÄGER and DANIEL ZAMORA VARGAS

Welfare for Markets

A Global History of Basic Income

APRIL | 264 p. | 6 halftones, 6 line drawings, 1 table | 6 x 9 | Cloth \$32.50



Anton Jäger is a postdoctoral research fellow at the Catholic University of Leuven. He has published widely on populism, basic income, and the contemporary crisis of democracy. **Daniel Zamora Vargas** is assistant professor of sociology at the Free University of Brussels. He is coauthor of *The Last Man Takes LSD*.

The Life of Ideas

The idea of a government paying its citizens to keep them out of poverty—now known as basic income—is hardly new. Often dated as far back as ancient Rome, basic income’s modern conception truly emerged in the late nineteenth century. Yet as one of today’s most controversial proposals, it draws supporters from across the political spectrum.

In this eye-opening work, Anton Jäger and Daniel Zamora Vargas trace basic income from its rise in American and British policy debates following periods of economic tumult to its modern relationship with technopopulist figures in Silicon Valley. They chronicle how the idea first arose in the United States and Europe as a market-friendly alternative to the postwar welfare state and how interest in the policy has grown in the wake of the 2008 credit crisis and COVID-19 crash.

An incisive, comprehensive history, *Welfare for Markets* tells the story of how a fringe idea conceived in economics seminars went global, revealing the most significant shift in political culture since the end of the Cold War.

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Introduction: Welfare without the Welfare State

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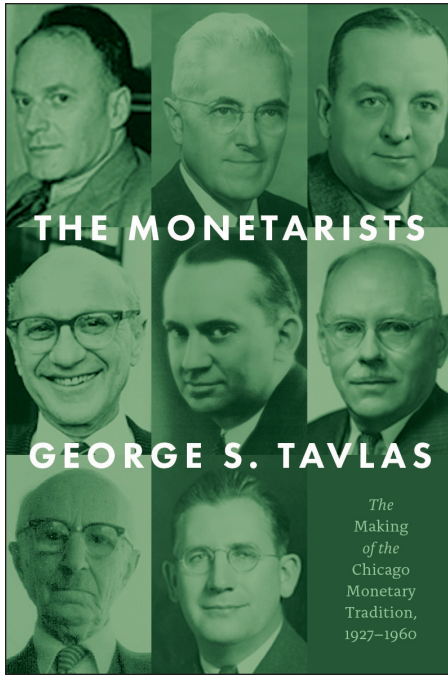
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GEORGE S. TAVLAS

The Monetarists

The Making of the Chicago Monetary Tradition, 1927–1960

MARCH | 480 p. | 1 tables | 6 x 9 | Cloth \$50.00



George S. Tavlas is alternate to the governor of the Bank of Greece for the European Central Bank Governing Council and distinguished visiting fellow at the Hoover Institution of Stanford University. His previously held positions include division chief at the International Monetary Fund, senior economist at the US Department of State, and advisor to both the World Bank and the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development.

The Chicago School of economic thought has been subject to endless generalizations—and mischaracterizations—in contemporary debate. What is often portrayed as a monolithic obsession with markets is, in fact, a nuanced set of economic theories born from decades of research and debate. *The Monetarists* is a deeply researched history of the monetary policies—and personalities—that codified the Chicago School of monetary thought from the 1930s through the 1960s. These policies can be characterized broadly as *monetarism*: the belief that prices and interest rates can be kept stable by controlling the amount of money in circulation.

As economist George S. Tavlas makes clear, these ideas were more than just the legacy of Milton Friedman; they were a tradition in theory brought forth by a crucible of minds and debates throughout campus. Through unprecedented mining of archival material, *The Monetarists* offers the first complete history of one of the twentieth century's most formative intellectual periods and places. It promises to elevate our understanding of this doctrine and its origins for generations to come.

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Kevin J. Elliott is a political theorist and assistant professor of political science at Murray State University.

KEVIN J. ELLIOTT

Democracy for Busy People

MAY | 256 p. | 12 tables | 6 x 9 | Paper \$35.00

How do we make democracy more equal? Although in theory, all citizens in a democracy have the right to participate in politics, time-consuming forms of participation often advantage some groups over others. Where some citizens may have time to wait in long lines to vote, to volunteer for a campaign, to attend community board meetings, or to stay up to date on national, state, and local news, other citizens struggle to do the same. Since not all people have the time or inclination to devote substantial energy to politics, certain forms of participation exacerbate existing inequalities.

Democracy for Busy People takes up the very real challenge of how to build a democracy that empowers people with limited time for politics. While many plans for democratic renewal emphasize demanding forms of political participation and daunting ideals of democratic citizenship, political theorist Kevin J. Elliott proposes a fundamentally different approach. He focuses instead on making democratic citizenship undemanding so that even busy people can be politically included. This approach emphasizes the core institutions of electoral democracy, such as political parties, against deliberative reforms and sortition. Timely and action-focused, *Democracy for Busy People* is necessary reading.

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5. How to Democratize Elections: Annual Elections and Mandatory Voting

6. Engines of Inclusion: Political Parties in Competition

7. Putting Deliberation and Sortition in Their Place

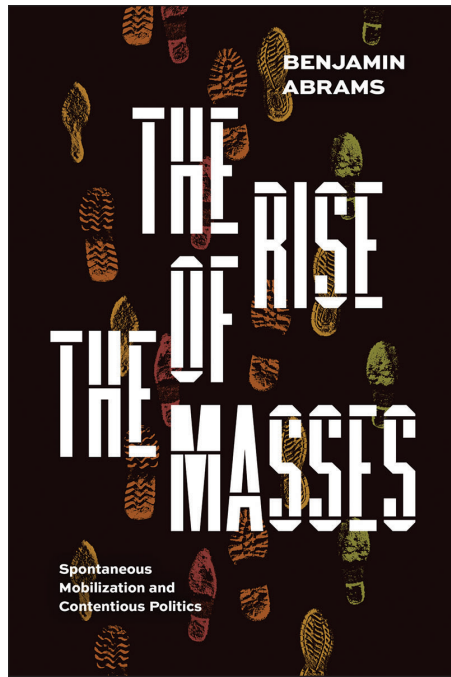
Conclusion: Too Much Democracy?

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Benjamin Abrams is a Leverhulme Fellow in Politics and Sociology at the University College London.

BENJAMIN ABRAMS

The Rise of the Masses

Spontaneous Mobilization and Contentious Politics

JUNE | 296 p. | 8 halftones, 5 tables | 6 x 9 | Paper \$30.00

Between 15 and 26 million Americans participated in protests surrounding the murders of George Floyd, Ahmaud Arbery, Breonna Taylor, and others as part of the Black Lives Matter protests in 2020, which is only one of the most recent examples of an immense mobilization of citizens around a cause. In *The Rise of the Masses*, sociologist Benjamin Abrams addresses why and how people spontaneously protest, riot, and revolt en masse. While most uprisings of such a scale require tremendous resources and organizing, this book focuses on cases where people with no connection to organized movements take to the streets, largely of their own accord. Looking to the Arab Spring, Occupy Wall Street, and the Black Lives Uprising, as well as the historical case of the French Revolution, Abrams lays out a theory of how and why massive mobilizations arise without the large-scale planning that usually goes into staging protests.

Analyzing a breadth of historical and regional cases that provide insight into mass collective behavior, Abrams draws on first-person interviews and archival sources to argue that people organically mobilize when a movement speaks to their pre-existing dispositions and when structural and social conditions make it easier to get involved—what Abrams terms affinity-convergence theory. Shedding a light on the drivers behind large spontaneous protests, *The Rise of the Masses* offers a significant theory that could help predict movements to come.

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SOCIAL SCIENCE



Sarah Newman is assistant professor of anthropology at the University of Chicago.

SARAH NEWMAN

Unmaking Waste

New Histories of Old Things

MAY | 224 p. | 30 color plates, 18 halftones, 1 line drawings | 6 x 9 | Paper \$30.00

Garbage is often assumed to be an inevitable part and problem of human existence. But when did people actually come to think of things as trash, as becoming worthless over time or through use, as having an end?

Unmaking Waste tackles these questions through a long-term, cross-cultural approach. Using archaeological finds, historic documents, and ethnographic observations to examine Europe, the United States, and Central America from prehistory to the present, Sarah Newman traces how different ideas about waste took shape in different times and places. Newman examines what is considered waste and how people interact with it, as well as what happens when different perceptions of trash come into contact and conflict. Understandings of waste have shaped forms of reuse and renewal in ancient Mesoamerica, early modern ideas of civility and forced religious conversion in New Spain, and even the modern discipline of archaeology. Newman argues that centuries of assumptions imposed on other places, times, and peoples need to be rethought. The result is not only a broad reconsideration of waste but also new forms of archaeology that do not take garbage for granted. *Unmaking Waste* reveals that waste is not—and never has been—an obvious or universal concept.

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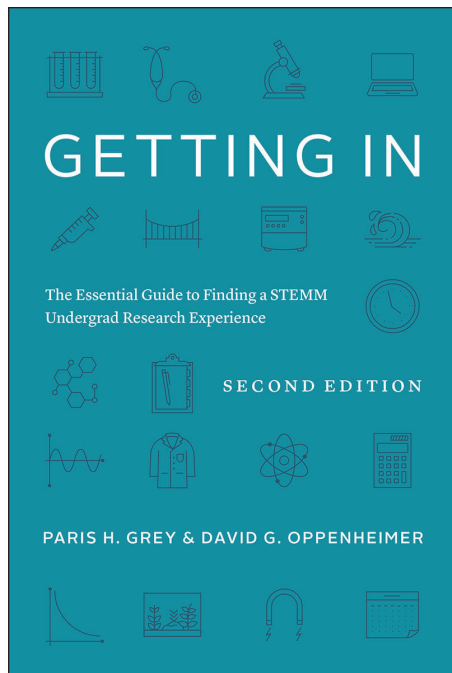
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PARIS H. GREY and DAVID G. OPPENHEIMER



Getting In

The Essential Guide to Finding a STEM Undergrad Research Experience, Second Edition

MAY | 240 p. | 6 x 9 | Paper \$20.00

- Only guide on the market to helping undergraduate STEM students navigate the process of landing ultra-competitive and career-critical research experiences
- Useful to students across the STEM disciplines and at both research-intensive universities and primarily undergraduate institutions
- Special focus on revealing the hidden curriculum of the research community for students from historically marginalized and underrepresented groups

Praise for the First Edition

“Eminently useful. . . . This is an excellent book of value for any faculty member involved in undergraduate research, for undergraduate advisers working with various students, and for virtually any undergraduate.”—*Council on Undergraduate Research*

Paris H. Grey is a writer, molecular biologist, and lab mentor. She has written articles on strategies for early-career researchers for *Nature*, the *Lab Manager*, *Science*, and elsewhere. **David G. Oppenheimer** is associate professor in biology at the University of Florida. His research program focuses on the proteins that control cytoskeleton dynamics and how this influences plant cell shape. Grey and Oppenheimer are coauthors of *Life and Research: A Survival Guide for Early-Career Biomedical Scientists*, also published by the University of Chicago Press. Connect with them at UndergradInTheLab.com, on Twitter @YouInTheLab, or Instagram @UndergradInTheLab.

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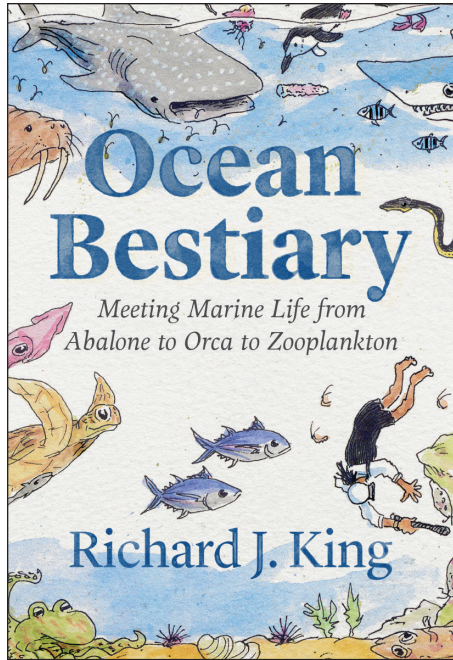
REFERENCE

Chicago Guides to Academic Life

Conducting research is an important foundation for many undergraduates on STEM career paths. But landing an extremely competitive research spot that is also an enriching experience involves knowing how to present yourself effectively and an awareness of your goals and expectations. In this book, an expert lab manager and a longtime principal investigator share their secrets for obtaining these coveted positions.

Offering advice to students in a wide variety of STEM fields at both research-intensive universities and primarily undergraduate institutions, *Getting In* helps students navigate the hidden curriculum of academia, unofficial rules that disproportionately affect first-generation college students and those from low-income backgrounds and communities historically underrepresented in science. The authors provide not only an overview of STEM research and lab opportunities but also specific strategies for the entire application process—including how to write emails that get noticed by busy professors, how to ask for a research position during office hours, and interview questions to prepare for—so students can claim their place in research settings.

With its emphasis on the many interpersonal and professional benefits of research experiences, *Getting In* equips all STEM undergrads with the tools they need both to secure these valued positions and to develop habits that will build productive relationships with their future research mentors.



Written and illustrated by **RICHARD J. KING**

Ocean Bestiary

Meeting Marine Life from Abalone to Orca to Zooplankton

MAY | 320 p. | 93 halftones | 5 1/2 x 8 | Cloth \$22.50

Oceans in Depth

For millennia, we have taken to the waves. And yet, for humans, the ocean remains our planet's most inaccessible region, the place about which we know the least. From A to Z, abalone to zooplankton, and through both text and original illustrations, *Ocean Bestiary* is a celebration of our ongoing quest to know the sea and its creatures.

Focusing on individual species or groups of animals, Richard J. King embarks upon a global tour of ocean wildlife, including beluga whales, flying fish, green turtles, mako sharks, noddies, right whales, sea cows (as well as sea lions, sea otters, and sea pickles), skipjack tuna, swordfish, tropicbirds, walrus, and yellow-bellied sea snakes. But more than this, King connects the natural history of ocean animals to the experiences of people out at sea and along the world's coastlines. From firsthand accounts passed down by the earliest Polynesian navigators to observations from Wampanoag clamshell artists, African-American whalers, Korean female divers (or *haenyeo*), and today's pilots of deep-sea submersibles—and even to imaginary sea expeditions launched through poems, novels, and paintings—*Ocean Bestiary* weaves together a diverse array of human voices underrepresented in environmental history to tell the larger story of our relationship with the sea. Sometimes funny, sometimes alarming, but always compelling, King's vignettes reveal both how our perceptions of the sea have changed for the better and how far we still have to go on our voyage.

Richard J. King is visiting professor with the Sea Education Association, founding coeditor of Searchable Sea Literature, and a research associate with the Coastal and Ocean Studies Program of Williams College–Mystic Seaport. Most recently, he is the author of *Ahab's Rolling Sea: A Natural History of "Moby-Dick"* and coeditor of *Audubon at Sea: The Coastal and Transatlantic Adventures of John James Audubon*, both also published by the University of Chicago Press. He lives with his family in Santa Cruz, CA.

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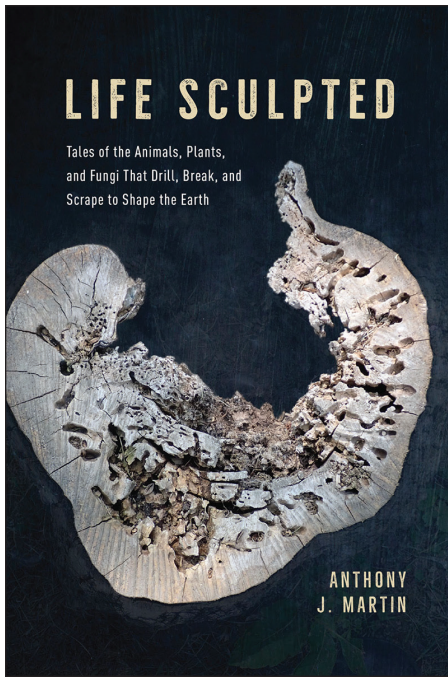
SCIENCE

ANTHONY J. MARTIN

Life Sculpted

Tales of the Animals, Plants, and Fungi That Drill, Break, and Scrape to Shape the Earth

MAY | 368 p. | 56 halftones | 6 x 9 | Cloth \$27.50



Praise for Martin

“Anthony J. Martin is the Mary Roach of paleontology.”—Mary Roach, @mary_roach

Anthony J. Martin is teaching professor in the Department of Environmental Sciences at Emory University, where he has taught classes in geology, paleontology, and environmental sciences for more than thirty years. He has a PhD in geology and his research specialty is ichnology, the study of modern and ancient traces caused by animal behavior, such as tracks, burrows, and borings. He is the author of numerous books, including *Dinosaurs Without Bones*, *The Evolution Underground*, and *Tracking the Golden Isles*.

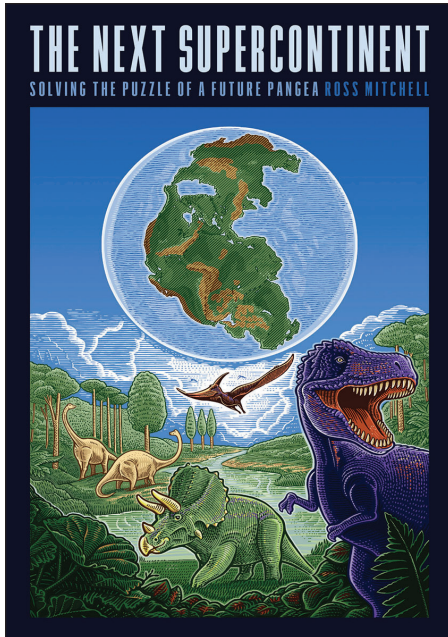
Did you know elephants dig ballroom-sized caves alongside volcanoes? Or that parrotfish chew coral reefs and poop sandy beaches? Or that our planet once hosted a five-ton dinosaur-crunching alligator cousin? In fact, almost since its fascinating start, life was boring. Billions of years ago bacteria, algae, and fungi began breaking down rocks in oceans, a role they still perform today. About a half-billion years ago, animal ancestors began drilling, scraping, gnawing, or breaking rocky seascapes. In turn, their descendants crunched through the materials of life itself—shells, wood, and bones. Today, such “bioeroders” continue to shape our planet—from the bacteria that devour our teeth to the mighty moon snail, always hunting for food, as evidenced by tiny snail-made boreholes in clams and other moon snails.

There is no better guide to these lifeforms than Anthony J. Martin, a popular science author, paleontologist, and co-discoverer of the first known burrowing dinosaur. Following the crumbs of lichens, sponges, worms, clams, snails, octopi, barnacles, sea urchins, termites, beetles, fishes, dinosaurs, crocodilians, birds, elephants, and (of course) humans, *Life Sculpted* reveals how bioerosion expanded with the tree of life, becoming an essential part of how ecosystems function while reshaping the face of our planet. With vast knowledge and no small amount of whimsy, Martin uses paleontology, biology, and geology to reveal the awesome power of life’s chewing force. He provokes us to think deeply about the past and present of bioerosion, while also considering how knowledge of this history might aid us in mitigating and adapting to climate change in the future. Yes, Martin concedes, sometimes life can be hard—but life also makes everything less hard every day.

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SCIENCE



Ross Mitchell is professor at the Institute of Geology and Geophysics of the Chinese Academy of Sciences in Beijing. His supercontinent research has been covered by outlets including the *New York Times*, *Scientific American*, *NPR Science Friday*, and *Science*.

ROSS MITCHELL

The Next Supercontinent

Solving the Puzzle of a Future Pangea

MAY | 304 p. | 56 halftones | 5 1/2 x 8 1/2 | Cloth \$30.00

You have heard of Pangea, the single landmass that broke apart some 175 million years ago to give us our current continents. But what about its previous iterations, Rodinia or Columbia? These “supercontinents” from Earth’s past provide evidence that continents repeatedly join and separate. Scientists debate exactly what that next supercontinent will look like—and what to name it—but they agree that one is coming.

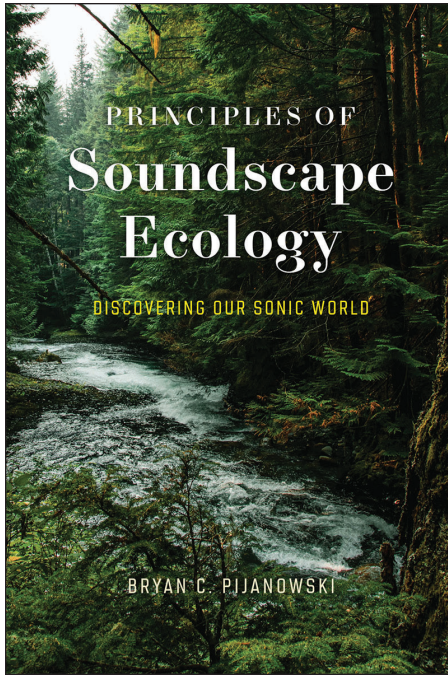
In this engaging and accessible book, Ross Mitchell, a geophysicist who researches the supercontinent cycle, offers a tour of past supercontinents, introduces readers to the phenomena that will lead to the next one, and presents the case for a particular future supercontinent, called Amasia, defined by the joining of North America and Asia. Mitchell uses compelling stories of fieldwork and accessible descriptions of current science to introduce readers to the nuances of plate tectonic theory. He considers flows deep in Earth’s mantle to explain the future formation of Amasia and to show how this developing theory can explain other planetary mysteries. He ends the book by asking what is required for humans to survive the 200 million years necessary to see Amasia, giving readers a chance to imagine this landscape.

An internationally recognized authority on the supercontinent cycle, Mitchell offers a compelling and updated introduction that offers readers a front-row seat to an ongoing scientific debate.

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SCIENCE



BRYAN C. PIJANOWSKI

Principles of Soundscape Ecology

Discovering Our Sonic World

JULY | 464 p. | 80 halftones, 28 tables | 6 x 9 | Paper \$55.00

Bryan C. Pijanowski is professor of forestry and natural resources at Purdue University, where he is also director of the Center for Global Soundscapes. He is the executive producer of the interactive IMAX experience film *Global Soundscapes: A Mission to Record the Earth* and has authored more than 170 articles appearing in outlets such as *BioScience*, *Landscape Ecology*, *Ecological Indicators*, *Ecological Informatics*, *Proceedings of the National Academy of Science*, *Journal of Applied Ecology*, and *Science of the Total Environment*. His “Mission to Record the Earth” is to study, using soundscapes, all thirty-two major biomes of the world. At press time, he has four more to go. Pijanowski’s work has been featured by CNN, PBS’s *NOVA*, NPR’s *Science Friday*, *New York Times Magazine*, *Science News*, and the Weather Channel.

What do the sounds of a chorus of tropical birds and frogs, a clap of thunder, and a cacophony of urban traffic have in common? They are all components of a soundscape, acoustic environments that have been identified by scientists as a combination of the biophony, geophony, and anthrophony, respectively, of all of Earth’s sound sources. As sound is a ubiquitous occurrence in nature, it is actively sensed by most animals and is an important way for them to understand how their environment is changing. For humans, environmental sound is a major factor in creating a psychological sense of place, and many forms of sonic expression by people embed knowledge and culture. In this book, soundscape ecology pioneer Bryan C. Pijanowski presents the definitive text for both students and practitioners who are seeking to engage with this thrilling new field. *Principles of Soundscape Ecology* clearly outlines soundscape ecology’s critical foundations, key concepts, methods, and applications. Fundamentals include concise and valuable descriptions of the physics of sound as well as a thorough elucidation of all sounds that occur on Earth. Pijanowski also presents a rich overview of the ecological, sociocultural, and technical theories that support this new science, illustrating the breadth of this amazingly transdisciplinary field. In methods, he describes the principles of data mining, signal processing, and mixed methods approaches used to study soundscapes in ecological, social, or socio-ecological contexts. The final section focuses on terrestrial, aquatic, urban, and music applications, demonstrating soundscape ecology’s utility in nearly all spaces.

“A highly original and insightful book that makes an enormous contribution. Nooney demonstrates how software transformed microcomputing from an arcane hobby into a mass consumer product.”
—Kevin Driscoll, author of *The Modem World: A Prehistory of Social Media*

Laine Nooney is assistant professor of media and information industries at New York University. Their research has been featured by outlets such as *The Atlantic*, *Motherboard*, and NPR. They live in New York City, where their hobbies include motorcycles, tugboats, and Texas hold ‘em.

LAINÉ NOONEY

The Apple II Age

How the Computer Became Personal

MAY | 352 p. | 19 color plates, 29 halftones | 6 x 9 | Cloth \$28.00

Skip the iPhone, the iPod, and the Macintosh. If you want to understand how Apple Inc. became an industry behemoth, look no further than the 1977 Apple II. Designed by the brilliant engineer Steve Wozniak and hustled into the marketplace by his Apple cofounder Steve Jobs, the Apple II became one of the most prominent personal computers of this dawning industry.

The Apple II was a versatile piece of hardware, but its most compelling story isn’t found in the feat of its engineering, the personalities of Apple’s founders, or the way it set the stage for the company’s multi-billion-dollar future. Instead, historian Laine Nooney suggests that what made the Apple II iconic was its *software*. In software, we discover the material reasons people bought computers. Not to hack, but to play. Not to code, but to calculate. Not to program, but to print. The story of personal computing in the United States is not about the evolution of hackers—it’s about the rise of everyday users.

Recounting a constellation of software creation stories, Nooney offers a new understanding of how the hobbyists’ microcomputers of the 1970s became the personal computer we know today. From iconic software products like *VisiCalc* and *The Print Shop* to historic games like *Mystery House* and *Snooper Troops* to long-forgotten disk-cracking utilities, *The Apple II Age* offers an unprecedented look at the people, the industry, and the money that built the microcomputing milieu—and why so much of it converged around the pioneering Apple II.

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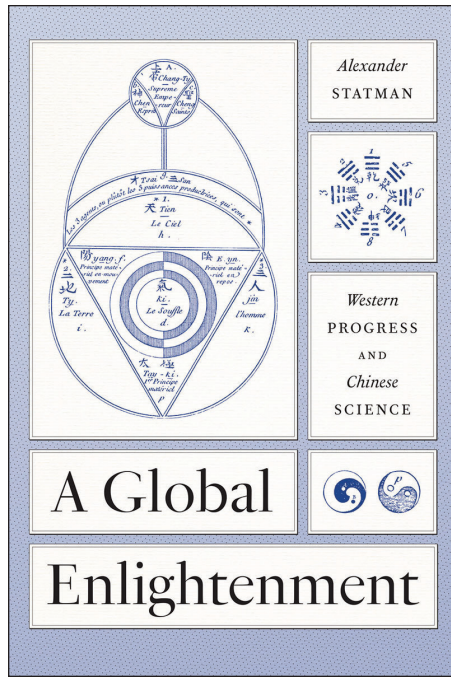
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ALEXANDER STATMAN

A Global Enlightenment

Western Progress and Chinese Science

MAY | 320 p. | 27 halftones | 6 x 9 | Cloth \$45.00



“Statman has written a marvelous, engaging, and brilliant book. He is uniquely poised to demonstrate the genuine exchanges between Chinese and Western scholars during this period. His in-depth familiarity with the network of former Jesuit missionaries proves invaluable as he traces with extreme precision intellectual connections between Paris and Beijing. Truly a paradigm-shifting book.”
—Dan Edelstein, Stanford University

Alexander Statman is a Distinguished Scholar and JD candidate at the UCLA School of Law and a former A.W. Mellon Postdoctoral Fellow at the University of Wisconsin-Madison.

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- Five. The Invention of Eastern Wisdom

The Life of Ideas

The Enlightenment gave rise not only to new ideas of progress but consequential debates about them. Did distant times and places have anything to teach the here and now? Voltaire could believe that they did; Hegel was convinced that they did not. Early philosophes praised Chinese philosophy as an enduring model of reason. Later philosophes rejected it as stuck in the past. Seeking to vindicate ancient knowledge, a group of French statesmen and savants began a dialogue with the last great scholar of the Jesuit mission to China. Their exchange drew from Chinese learning to challenge the emerging concept of Western advancement.

A Global Enlightenment traces this overlooked conversation between China and the West to make compelling claims about the history of progress, notions of European exceptionalism, and European engagement with Chinese science. To tell this story, Alexander Statman focuses on a group of thinkers he terms “orphans of the Enlightenment,” intellectuals who embraced many of their contemporaries’ ideals but valued ancient wisdom. They studied astronomical records, gas balloons, electrical machines, yin-yang cosmology, animal magnetism, and Daoist medicine. And their inquiries helped establish a new approach to the global history of science.

Rich with new archival research and fascinating anecdotes, *A Global Enlightenment* deconstructs two common assumptions about the early-to-late-modern period. Though historians have held that the idea of a mysterious and inscrutable East was inherent in Enlightenment progress theory, Statman argues that it was the orphans of the Enlightenment who put it there: by identifying China as a source of ancient wisdom, they turned it into a foil for scientific development. But while historical consensus supposes that non-Western ideas were banished from European thought over the course of the Enlightenment, Statman finds that Europeans became *more* interested in Chinese science—as a precursor, then as an antithesis, and finally as an alternative to modernity.

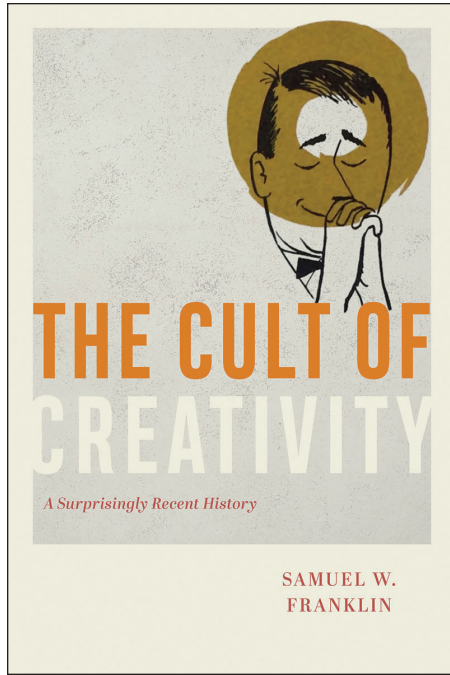
SCIENCE-HISTORY

SAMUEL WEIL FRANKLIN

The Cult of Creativity

A Surprisingly Recent History

MAY | 264 p. | 8 halftones | 6 x 9 | Cloth \$26.00



Samuel Weil Franklin is a cultural historian and a postdoctoral researcher in human-centered design at the Delft University of Technology. He has earned awards and fellowships from the Smithsonian Institution's Lemelson Center for the Study of Invention and Innovation, the Hagley Library and Museum, the Hathi Trust Research Center, the Stanford Arts Institute, and Brown University's Center for Digital Scholarship. He has developed exhibitions for the American Museum of Natural History, the National September 11 Memorial and Museum, and others.

Creativity is one of American society's signature values. Schools claim to foster it, businesses say they thrive on it, and countless cities say it's what makes them unique. But the idea that there is such a thing as "creativity"—and that it can be cultivated—is surprisingly recent, entering our everyday speech in the 1950s. As Samuel W. Franklin reveals, postwar Americans created creativity, through campaigns to define and harness the power of the individual to meet the demands of American capitalism and life under the Cold War. Creativity was championed by a cluster of professionals—psychologists, engineers, and advertising people—as a cure for the conformity and alienation they feared was stifling American ingenuity. It was touted as a force of individualism and the human spirit, a new middle-class aspiration that suited the needs of corporate America and the spirit of anticommunism.

Amid increasingly rigid systems, creativity took on an air of romance; it was a more democratic quality than genius, but more rarified than mere intelligence. The term eluded clear definition, allowing all sorts of people and institutions to claim it as a solution to their problems, from corporate dullness to urban decline. Today, when creativity is constantly sought after, quantified, and maximized, Franklin's eye-opening history of the concept helps us to see what it really is, and whom it really serves.

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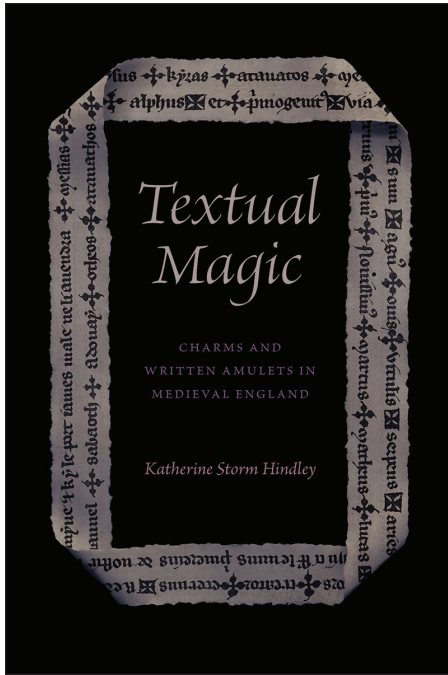
HISTORY

KATHERINE STORM HINDLEY

Textual Magic

Charms and Written Amulets in Medieval England

JUNE | 320 p. | 18 halftones, 26 tables | 6 x 9 | Cloth \$45.00



Katherine Storm Hindley is assistant professor of English literature at Nanyang Technological University, Singapore, and director of the London International Palaeography School. Her articles and essays have appeared in a variety of publications, and this is her first book.

Katherine Storm Hindley explores words at their most powerful: words that people expected would physically change the world. Medieval Europeans often resorted to the use of spoken or written charms to ensure health or fend off danger. Hindley draws on an unprecedented archive, based on her own extensive research, composing an original sampling of more than a thousand such charms from medieval England—more than twice the number gathered, transcribed, and edited in previous studies, and including many texts still unknown to specialists on this topic. Focusing on charms from the so-called fallow period (1100–1350 CE) of English history, and on previously unstudied texts in Latin, Anglo-Norman, French, and English, Hindley addresses important questions of how people thought about language, belief, and power. She describes 700 years of dynamic, shifting cultural landscapes, where multiple languages, invented alphabets, and modes of transmission gained and lost their protective and healing power. Where previous scholarship has bemoaned a lack of continuity in the English charms, Hindley finds surprising links between languages and eras, all without losing sight of the extraordinary variety of the medieval charm tradition: a continuous, deeply rooted part of the English Middle Ages.

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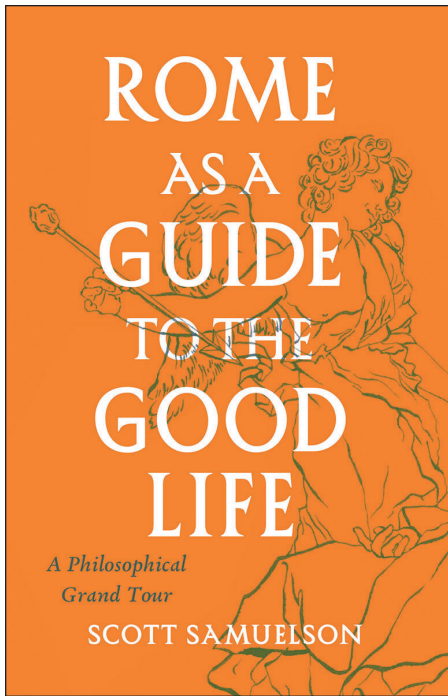
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SCOTT SAMUELSON

Rome as a Guide to the Good Life

A Philosophical Grand Tour

APRIL | 272 p. | 14 color plates, 2 halftones | 5 1/2 x 8 1/2 | Paper \$20.00



“Rome as a Guide to the Good Life immerses us in glorious works of art and architecture. But in Rome, every aspect of life, from Raphael to food to gesticulation, is an art. Rather than guiding us through the labyrinth of the city’s streets, Samuelson guides us through the labyrinth of life, more daunting than any streetscape. This philosophical take on the Eternal City is entirely original.”—Ingrid D. Rowland, author of *The Divine Spark of Syracuse* and *The Collector of Lives*

Scott Samuelson lives in Iowa City, Iowa, where he is professor of philosophy at Kirkwood Community College. He has taught the humanities in universities, colleges, prisons, houses of worship, and bars. He has also worked as a movie reviewer, television host, and sous-chef at a French restaurant down a gravel road. He is the author of *The Deepest Human Life* and *Seven Ways of Looking at Pointless Suffering*, both published by the University of Chicago Press.

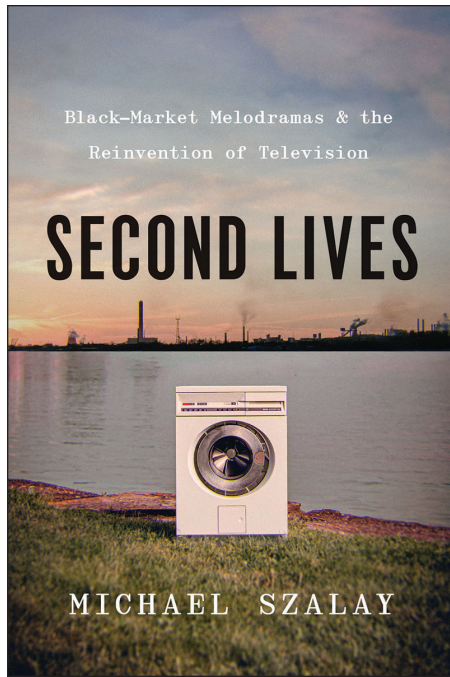
This is a guidebook to Rome for those interested in both *la dolce vita* and what the ancient Romans called the *vita beata*—the good life. Philosopher Scott Samuelson offers a thinker’s tour of the Eternal City, rooting ideas from this philosophical tradition within the geography of the city itself. As he introduces the city’s great works of art and its most famous sites—the Colosseum, the Forum, and the Campo dei Fiori—Samuelson also gets to the heart of the knotty ethical and emotional questions they pose. Practicing philosophy in place, *Rome as a Guide to the Good Life* tackles the profound questions that most tours of Rome only bracket. What does all this history tell us about who we are?

In addition to being a thoughtful philosophical companion, Samuelson is also a memorable tour guide, taking us on plenty of detours and pausing to linger over an afternoon Negroni, sample four classic Roman pastas, or explore the city’s best hidden gems. With Samuelson’s help, we understand why Rome has inspired philosophers such as Lucretius and Seneca, poets and artists such as Horace and Caravaggio, filmmakers like Fellini, and adventurers like Rosa Bathurst. This eclectic guidebook to Roman philosophy is for intrepid wanderers and armchair travelers alike—anyone who wants not just a change of scenery, but a change of soul.

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PHILOSOPHY



Michael Szalay is professor of English and film and media at the University of California—Irvine. He is the author of *New Deal Modernism: American Literature and the Invention of the Welfare State* and *Hip Figures: A Literary History of the Democratic Party*.

MICHAEL SZALAY

Second Lives

Black-Market Melodramas and the Reinvention of Television

MARCH | 336 p. | 50 halftones | 6 x 9 | Paper \$32.50

In *Second Lives*, Michael Szalay defines a new television genre—the black-market melodrama—that has driven the breathtaking ascent of TV as a cultural force over the last two decades. Exemplified by the likes of *The Sopranos* and *Breaking Bad*, this quietly fantastical genre moves between a family’s everyday life and its secret second life, which may involve illegal business, espionage, or even an alternate reality. Second lives allow characters (and audiences) briefly to escape from what feels like endless work. For Szalay, black-market melodramas are the key to understanding both a changing middle class and how TV has come to be esteemed as never before.

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MAGGIE TAFT

The Chieftain and the Chair

The Rise of Danish Design in Postwar America

APRIL | 176 p. | 16 color plates, 36 halftones | 6 x 7 1/2 | Cloth \$22.50



Maggie Taft is an art historian and founding director of Writing Space, a community-based writing center for artists and designers in Chicago. She is coeditor of *Art in Chicago: A History from the Fire to Now*.

Today, Danish Modern design is synonymous with clean, midcentury cool. During the 1950s and '60s, it flourished as the furniture choice for Americans who hoped to signal they were current and chic. But how did this happen? How did Danish Modern become the design movement of the times? In *The Chieftain and the Chair*, Maggie Taft tells the tale of our love affair with Danish Modern design. Structured as a biography of two iconic chairs—Finn Juhl’s Chieftain Chair and Hans Wegner’s Round Chair, both designed and first fabricated in 1949—this book follows the chairs from conception and fabrication through marketing, distribution, and use.

Drawing on research in public and private archives, Taft considers how political, economic, and cultural forces in interwar Denmark laid the foundations for the postwar furniture industry, and she tracks the deliberate maneuvering on the part of Danish creatives and manufacturers to cater to an American market. Taft also reveals how American tastemakers and industrialists were eager to harness Danish design to serve American interests and how furniture manufacturers around the world were quick to capitalize on the fad by flooding the market with copies.

Sleek and minimalist, Danish Modern has experienced a resurgence of popularity in the last few decades and remains a sought-after design. This accessible and engaging history offers a unique look at its enduring rise among tastemakers.

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